Who Are Subject to Military Duty-The Exempt and Those Liable to be Draftd-Organization of a National Guard of the State-The Officers, Drills, Compensation, Court Martials, Fines and Penaltics-The Officers to be Appointed and Those to be Elected, &c., &c.

The officials are now passing around from house to ouse, taking down the names of those who are sub-ec-

bouse, taking down the names of those who are subject to military duty, in preparation for carrying into operation the law passed by the last Legislature. The following synopsis will furnish an idea of its principal features, which will be of interest at this time:

WHO ARE TO HE EXECUTED ON MILITARY DUTY.

The act provides that all able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eight-en and forty-live years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty. All persons inside to minitary duty within the State, who are not already members of the organized militia, are to be enrolled as often as once in every two years, by the commands of the company district in which they reside. The rolls are to be filed with the Aljutant General, town or only and country cerks, on or before the list of July in each year in which the enrolment is made. Taxen and bearding house keepers are cajoined to give information as to the names of their lodgers who are liable to be enrolled, upon the application of the officer authorized to make the enrolment. Faisity or refusal to give the information as required in punishable with a fine of \$10, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

1. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces

1. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces

1. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces of the United States.

2. Ministers and preachers of the Gespel.

3. The Lieuteannt towernor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comparolist, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer and Celeria and em loyes in their offices, judicial officers of this State, including justices of the peace, aheriffs, coroners and combables.

4. Persons being of the people called Shakers or d. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in alleologes, and professors, teachers and students in the several academies and common schools.

5. Persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honoraby discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and such fremen as are how exempted by law.

. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such

law.

6. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this state, or in any one of the Uni ed States, for the space of seven years; but no officer shall be seen that the such term of service duly accepted, or in someother lawful manner of service duly accepted, or in someother lawful manner for the hand have been insorably discharged.

7. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of every uniformed company or troop raised or hereafter to be raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself accounting to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven years from the time of his seroment that each, shall be exempt from military duty, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

Sec. 2. If any member of such company or troop, who shall have been regularly uniformed and equipped shall, upon his removal out of the beat of such company of troop, or upon the disbandment thereof, enlist into any other uniform company or troop, and uniform and equip himself thereor, ad serve in the same, whenever the whole time or his service in such companies or troops, computed together, shall amonnt to seven years, he shall be exempt from maintary duty in like manner as it he had served for the whole, acted in the company or troop in which he was first enrolled.

Sec. 3. Isiots, innatices, pappers, habitual drunkards and persons claiming exemptions are to file a written statement, verimes by affidavit, in the office of the town

Sec. 3. Intota, innatics, pampers, hashtuat drunkarus and persons convicted of inamous crimes shall not be subject to military duty.

All persons claiming exemptions are to file a written statement, verifice by adidavit, in the office of the town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, as the case may be, on o before the 15th of August; otherwise they lose the benefit of the exemption, unless they have been especially exempted by act of Congress. If any person swear claisely in the affiliarit, he shall be deemed quity of perjury. The annual insection is to take place on the first Monday of September in each year. Non attendance at the parade will involve a fine of one dollar.

When it becomes necessary to draft from the reserved militia, generally or otherwise, by order of the Governor of the President of the United States, the draft is to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the clerk of the county in which such roll has been filed, in the presence of the county judge and mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of a.y two or ward, upon the requisition of the command's officer of the regiment within whose bounds such person may reside.

Person so drafted can, within five days after being notified of the same, present their certificates of exemption to do military duty to the county judge, and, on proof, obtain their duscharges. They may also dier substitutes at the rendex-us of the drafted military force TNR M.E. or Ottakicitis the State is to be known as the "National Guard of the State of New York," to consent of eight divisions, thirty two brigades, and a hundred and twenty-cipit regiments and battaffons, and such batteries, troops or squadrons as may be formed in pursuance of the provisions of the soci. It will include the present uniformed military five to the power of the Governor to alter, divide, interest present divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., and the districts are to be arranged by the Commander-in-Chief or the military districts hereafter to be created, and to this State, and such volunt

The minimum strength of companies is put at thirty-two non-commissioned efficers and privates, one the maximum at one hundred. Every company is to have one captain, a first and second intenant, fur sergeants, four europrais and three musicians, except in companies of artillery and cavairy, which may have two second lieutenants. Any company, however, exceeding fifty rank and file may have five sergeants and eight corporals.

Each division is to consist of not less than two bri-

gades, each brigade not less than two regiments, and each regiment is to have ten battalion companies. The mon-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are forbidden to join any fire company "now raised or here-after to be raised in any city or county."

No person under the age of twent-one years shall here. after enlist in or join any uniformed troop or company without the consent of his parent or guardian, master or mistress, unliss drafted in accordance with the provi-sions of this act.

without the consent of his parent or guardian master or mistress, unless drafted in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The act leaves it optional with the officers and members of a company as to providing their own uniform, i.e., or being furnished the same at the expense of the State. In the latter case they must be left at the company arm ry for safe keeping.

The orticans Arrowind And Those Electron.

The Governor is to nominate all major generals and the Commissary General, and they shall be appointed by him, with the consent of they-ente. The Staff of the Governor remains as formerly. Captains, subsiterns and non-commissioned officers of organized regiments shall be chosen by the written or printed votes of the members of their respective companies; field officers of organized regiments and battalions, by the written or printed votes of the commissioned officers of their respective organized and prigade inspectors by the written or printed votes of the field officers of their respective brigades, if organized. In time of war, or when the military forces of the State are in actual service, resignations are to take effect thirty days from the date of the order of acceptance, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Commission to examine into the physical ability, meral character and capacity, attainment, general finess for the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander-in-Chief, general finess for the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander in the Admission of such domains of the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander in the physical ability, meral character and capacity, attainments, general finess for the service and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander in the commission of such officer, and approved by the Commander in the fit if the decision of such officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission of such board or commission of such board entails of provided always that no o

RADES AND DRILLS OF THE SATIONAL GUARD, AND The annual parades are to take place between the 1st of May and the ist of November, in addition to which these shall be six drills, three of which must be by ragiment or battalien. No parade or remervous of the National Guard shall be ordered on any day on which a general or special election shall be held, nor within five

5. To all commanding officers of regiments, five dolfare.

S. To all regimental staff officers, two dollars and fifty cents; and to all nen-commissioned staff officers, one dollars and different and different commissioned staff officers, one dollars and different commissioned staff officers and different commissioned staff officers and

7. To all brigadier generals, six dollars.

8. To all brigadier generals, eight dollars.

9. To all major generals, eight dollars.

10. To all division staff officers, five dollars.

11. All mounted officers, and all members of any company of cavalry or artillery, mounted or equipped, shall receive one dollar per day for each horse actually used by them.

11. All mounted officers, and all members of any company of cavalry or artillery, mounted or equipped shall receive one dollar per day for each horse actually used by them.

12. It seach military storekeeper, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per amoun, as the Commander-in-Chief shall the a camp of instruction once in each year after the present year, in each of the division districts of this State, if the Commander-in-Chief shall so order, to be held at such time and in such manner as he shall direct; and the Commander-in-Chief is hereby authorized and empowered to order such companies and regiments from such division districts, respectively, to attend such camps as he may deem proper, but its changes that the companies and regiments therein shall be ordered to attend such camp from year to year in rotation: Provided, always, that not more than ten thousand men in any one year shall be ordered to attend said camps: and in case suitable ground cannot be found in any district for said camp the same may be held in the adjoining district.

Such camps shall continue for a period not exceeding ten days, and shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the Army of the United States.

CORRES MARKIAL, FINDS AND FENALTIES.

The act contains lengthy provisions in regard to courts markial and the imposition of fines. In time of peace every commissioned officer, for disobedience of orders, neglect or ignorance of duty, &c., or failing to furnish himself with a uniform, &c., within six months after traceiving his commission, or fined to an amount not exceeding \$100. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are to be fined \$2 for every non-appearance at company paradic do. at regimental or battalion paradic or encampment, from \$3 to \$6; and do. at place of rendervous, when called into actual service, a sum not exceeding \$100. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are to be fined \$2 for every non-appearance of encampment, from \$3 to \$6; and do. at place of rendervous, when called in a cause

and reside. In case the marshal, sheriff or constable be unable to collect the fines or arrest the delinquents within forty days after the receipt of the warrant, a new warrant mry be made out at any time thereafter within two years. The fines are to form a portion of the re-timental fund of the regiment to which the delinquent belongs.

years. The fines are to form a portion of the relimental fund of the regiment to which the delinquent belongs.

FINES AND HOW TO RECOLLECTED.

If the fines for non-attendance are not paid to the county treasurer by the lat of becember, then they are to be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes, and the appreciated by the collector or receiver of taxes, and the appreciate to the collected by the collector or receiver of taxes, and the appreciate to the seesawent rolls of the towns and wards, with warrants for the collection of the fines. No property now exempt from execution is to be exempt from the payment of such fines. On the 15th of March in each year, the county treasurer in each county is to pay to the computofler upon his order, a dollar for each person enrolled, who does not appear from the roster to have attended the parade. And in case he shall not, on the presentation of such draft, have received all or any of the money directed by this act to be collected and paid to him, he is breby authorized and directed to borrow an amount sufficient to pay said draft upon the credit of the county, and the sumborrowed shall be a county charge to be assessed by the board of supervisors of said county at their next annual meeting, upon the taxable preperty of said county, and collected. And it shall be the duty of the county tax surers of the several regimens to report and certify under cent to the board of supervisors at their enauta meeting the dedicences arising from the non-collection of the fines is to be accounty charge, to be raised by the supervisors by taxation upon the real and personal estates in the county, in the manner provided by law.

THE CUSTORY OF ARMS.

When a company numbers the misimum amount provided by law.

offence.

When a company numbers the misimum amount provided by the act, the supervisors of the county, upon the demand of the cautain of the company, countersigned by the coloned, shall erect or reat, for the use of the company, as suitable armory, drill room, &c., the expense to the a portion of the county charges. In case the supervisors fail to furnish the requisite accommodation, the commandant of the regiment may rent a room or building as an armsity at a rent not to exceed \$250 for each companies not located in cities—the expense to be a county charge. Provision is made for the appointment of an armorer, who is to receive a dollar a day for the time actually employed in cleaning the guns, &c. THE CUSTODY OF ARMS.

time actually employed in cleaning the guns, &c.

The regimental func.

The act provides that the Compareller shall annually draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the county treasured to fach county for the sum of five hundred dollars for each regiment and battation, certified by the adjutant General, to be organized according to the provisions of this act, within his county which sums, toge her with the floes collected from delinquent officers, non-commissioned officers, musiclans and privates, shall constitute the military fund of such regiment.

THE RYSERVE CORFS.

The persons enrolled as above described are to form the reserve militia of the State; those between the ages of eighteen and thirty years are to constitute the reserve of the Brist class, and those between thirty and for ty-five the reserve of the second class. In case any company of the National Guard does not reach the minimum number of thirty-two non-commissioned efficers and privates by the 1st of betober next, or in case it should at any time fall below that number, or in case a sufficient number of persons do not volunteer to

and men.

Supression of opposes.

In time of war, insurrection, &c., when the militia is in actual service, the Governor, if he desins it necessary, may suspend any efficer for cause, and fill the vacancy by appointment, but no such suspendion is to continue for more than thirty days, unless a cour; martial shall have in the meantime been ordered for the trial of the officer or officers.

In case of invasion or insurrection the Governor can direct the acceptance of volunteers to the amount of the maximum number, and if enough do not offer, then a sufficient number is to be drafted from the reserve milita. The Governor also, in such case, can order into the

maximum number, and if enough do not offer, then a sufficient number is to be drafted from the reserve militia. The Governor also, in such case, can order into the service of the State such number of companies or regiments of the National Guard, or of other militis of the State, as he may see proper, the same to receive like pay and rations as United States troops. In case of riots, resistance to legal process, sheriffs and mayors are authorized to order out the military for the suppression of insurrection. Every person who, while in active service of the State, shall be wounded or disabled in opposing or suppressing invasion or insurrection, is to be taken care of and provided for at the expense of the State. If wounded, &u., in cases of riot, tumult, and so forth, the county is to provise for them.

THE SHAITARY PURD.

The moneys received from the several county treasurers, under the provisions of this act, are to be kept separate and apart from the current and ordinary finances of the State, and shall be applied to the purposes mentioned in this act, and to no other.

For the purchase of uniforms and equipments, pay of officers and privates and other expenditures authorized by this act, the sum of three hondred thousand dollars in appropriated from the moneys mentioned in the preceding s-ction, and from any other moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

General Teombs's Cotton Crop.

ceding s-ction, and from any ether moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

General Toomise's Cotton Crop.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy.]

Some of our coatemporaries in Southwestern Georgia have been complaining that General Toomise has planted a larger cotton crop than usual, while many farmers had planted none, and all (except a very few) had greatly reduced the number of acres usually planted by them. This swidence of patriotism on the part of the action planters is one of the most encouraging gins of the times. A people who will make such sacrifice can never be subdoed. Gen. Thombs, for some reason unknown to us, has declined to observe this rule, so high universal, and it has given a good deal of disastisfaction. The papers have noticed it, and condemned it very extensively—it may be hastily, we can't asy; and the Committee of Public Marcy in Cuthbert have taken the following action.—Whereas, authentic information has been received that Gen. Robert Toombs, of the C. S. A., Col. A. P. Rood, and others, owning large plantations on the Chattahooches river—imferenced, as we believe, more by avaried than patriotism, have planted unusually large crops of cotton, thereby curtailing to that extent the provision errop necessary for the support of our suffering country; therefore,

R. Rooved, That General Rebert Toom's, Colonel A. P. Rood, and all others who have followed their pernicious example, be requested to withdraw all their available negro labor from the cultivation of their cotton crops, and place it in charge of the committee appointed to superintend the defence of the rivor.

Resolved, That although it may not be regarded as pertinent to objects for which this meeting has assembled, yet we cannot withhold the expression of our unqualited hadignation toward those who have recklessly disregarded the wants and necessities of our army—by planting more cotton than is sufficient for domestic use.

A similar committee at Eufaula, Ala., have adopted the foregrows.

duct.
A singlar committee at Eufaula, Ala., have adopted
the foregoing.

fuse a single hand. My property, so long as I live, shall never be subject to the order of those cowardly miscreants, the Committee of Public Safety, of Randolph county and Eufaula. You may rob me in my absence, but you cannot intimidate me.

ROBERT TOOMES.

THE NAVY.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN RINGGOLD. Captain Cadwallader Binggold, Commander of the United States frigate Sabise, at present anchored off the buoy at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, was the recipient of a magnificent sword on Tuesday, July 1. The presenta-tion took place on board the Sabine, and the sword is the gift of the marines whem he rescued from the foundering ship Governor, on the night of November 2, in the midst of a raging storm. Nearly all the naval and marine officers now at this station were present, among whom were Commedore Paulding, Commander Meade. Commander Radford, Lieutenant Fillebrown, Lieutenant Barrett, Major Garland, Captain Haywood, Lieu-tenant Blake, Lieutenant Kelly, together with severa of the officers of the hundred souls whom Captain Ring gold rescued. All the officers, blue jackets and marines belonging to the ship were also present in full regalia, and the ship locked as clean and neat as a new pin. At the hour appointed Major Garland, commander of the marine corps, presented the sword in the following ap-

marine corps, presented the sword in the following appropriate terms:—

CAPTAIN RINGGOLD—The privates of the late Port Royal battailon of marines, through their committee, flave chosen me to act as their organ in presenting to you a sword, which they have had manufactured for the purpose, as a testimonial of their aineave gratitude for your kindness in rescuing them, during a terrific storm on the night of the 2d of November last, when on their way to Port Royal on board the transport stemmer Governor, from an awful fate which would have inevitably been theirs but for your timely account a the risk of your own life and the lives of the gallant officers and crew of your ship, who so nobly stood by you on that occasion. They have also prepared a written address, which they desire me to deliver to you on the presentation of the sword. I need not tell you the pleasure it affords me to perform the part assigned me on an occasion so interesting, and at the same time so highly creditable to all concerned. This, sir, is the sword, and a beautiful one it is, with appropriate device and inscription, and this the address.

Here the Major read the address, of which the follow-

Here the Major read the address, of which the follow

ing is a copy:—
GOSTORT NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, Va., June 16, 1862.
CATT. CADWALLADER RINGGOLD:—We, the privates of the marine battalion, present to you this sword, through the kindness of Major Garland, as a testimonial of our granted for services rendered at sea on the night of November 1561. for services rendered at sea on the night of November 2, 1881.

In a few years we will be scattered in different parts of the words, and the memory of that eventful night, and your never to be forgotten kindness, will always be uppermost in our thoughts; and, as you at times cast a glance at our testimonia, it will help to remind you of our lasting gratitude to you, through Providence, as the preserver of our lives from watery grave.

We would have taken great pleasure in being present at the presentation; but, situated as we are at present, it is an impossibility.

Sincerely wishing for your health and happiness, we are, honored sir, very respectfully yours, JAMES POCKLINGTON, AND JAMES POCKLINGTON, AN

CHARLES REESE.

Major Garland continued as follows:—The few and simple words of this brief address will convey to you more feelingly and forcibly the deep and grateful sense of the obligation which these men feel towards you than can any remarks of mine, and leave me nothing more to do but to hand you the aword and asky our acceptance of it in the names of the privates of the late Port Royal battalion of marines, as "a testimonial of their lasting gratitude to you for kindness and services, through Providence, in rescuing them from a watery grave"—a testimonial alike hotorable to the recipiont and the givers, and which I may characterize as gratitude's offering to humanity—two of the most exaited attributes of our nature, which have been so nobly illustrated in you and them, and which it is truly gratifying to see still animate the minds and hearts of men during these callous times of civil strife. Receive it, sir, as a grateful tribute and an eminently meritorious reward for a gallant and noble deed, such as everywhere wins the admiration and praise of mankind, and such as I trust may eventually bring you to the attainment of that higher reward which an eplightened Christianity teaches us to hope is in store for the good and the brave.

Captain Ringgold, in the following brief but very ap-

Captain Ringgond, in the following brief but very ap-

Captain RINGGOLD, in the following brief but very appropriate terms, said:—
Major GARLAND—It is always a pleasant duty to relieve the distressed, especially those who are exposed to the dangers of the sex. It was the most agreeable piece of good fortune that has ever befallen me as an officer to be within hair of the ill fatea Governor on the night of the 2d of November, that I might succor and save the battation of Major Reynolds. Here is a letter acknowledging this beautiful and valuable gift of the privates of that battation, which I would thank you to forward to them: and for the highly acceptable manner in which you have been pleased to present to me this sword on their behalf. I be you to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

you have been pleased to present to me this sword on their behalf. I be you to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

Annexed is a copy of the letter:—

NAVY YARD, NEW ICER, ..., 1, 1002.

GRETIEMEN—To behalf of the privates of the marine battalion under the command of Colonel J. G. Reynolds, Major A. Garland has tendered for my acceptance this sword as a testimonial of your grantude for services rendered at sea on the night of November 2, 1861.

Pelleve me, when I assure you, that in accepting with pleasure this offering of true hearts, no such valuable pleage is needed to convince me of your gratitude and affection. Soldiers who could face the dangers of that fearful night with the coolness and courage which you manifested could never be unmindful of benealts bestowed. Furthermore, I receive it as a tribute of respect from you, not more to myself than to the brave officers and crew of my noble ship. Regardities of personal danger, they rushed to the rescue, and, through the goodness of Providence, were made the happy instruments of preserving your lives. Without their support and assistance I would have been powerless indeed.

If in the discharge of professional duty I should have occasion to use this trusty weapon, you may depend that it will be drawn with a grateful remembrance of those by whom it is presented.

Though you may be scattered in different parts of the world, the two of from ship formed between us, and consequenced under such trying circumstances, will trove

Though you may be scattered in different parts of the world, the thos of fedendship formed between us, and consecrated under such trying circumstances, will prove sacred to meaned and enduring as time.

The presence of yourselves and brave companions on this occasion would prove a source of the greatest pleasure and gratification; but, faithfull to duty now, as when in your distress we found you, that is more than I could expect. As our union on this interesting occasion is impossible, let us join hearts in fervent thanks to God for his signal services extended to us on that eventful night.

Fully reciprocating your kind wishes for my health and happiness, I am, with sentiments of the highest re-

ode for his signal services extended to its on that recentritinght.

Fully rechrocating your kind wishes for my health and happiness, I am, with sentiments of the highest respect, most truly your friend.

James Pocklington, Amea D. Smotze, isaac Main, Henry Eckersley, John Dogherty and Charles Reese, Committee of the marine battalion, Gesport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

After the presentation the guests and officers retired to Captain Ringgold's quariers, where a bountful repast was prepared for them. The sword is one of the most beautiful and appropriate we have ever seen, and was manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany. It is composed of solid sliver. The top of the "grip," or place for the hand, is ornamented with a figure of the head of Neptune, and the guard of the grip is advanced with cak leaves, artistically entwined so as to make them appear as natural as possible. The grip is composed of solid sliver. On the top of the grip, connecting with the head, is a fall anchor, adorned by a laurel wiesth. At the end of the guard is the figure of a spread saglo. The hands are heavily chased, with a fail anchor on each side. The tail piece bears representations of an anchor, a trident and a dolphin, and both bends and guard are heavily gitt. Between the first and second bands of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a very well executed representation of the readboard is a state of Guptan Ringgold. The high state of the Gundering transport Governer, on the night of the 2d of November, 1861." The blade is gift edged and has on one side a state of Guptan Ringgold. The fight of the guard of the grap is the f

THE RESCUE BY THE FRIGHT SAMEE.—Mr. Brown, clerk of the United States frighte Sabine, has presented us with an excellent lithograph in colors, representing the second of a battation of marines by the Sabine, from the foundering Governor, on the night of the 2d of Novem ber, 1861, off the coast of South Carolina. The print which is executed in an artistic and claborate manner is dedicated to Captain Cadwailnder Ringgold and the omcers and erow of the Sabine, by Mr. Brown, for their beroic conduct on the occasion referred to. The picture is for sale at the establishment of Endicott & Co., in this

hauled up to the dock opposite shiphouse No. 2, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to receive some repairs. She will! probably sail on Saturday. Her officers are:-

hur.
Acting Matter's Males—Messrs. Roberts, Daly, Mead.
Paymaster's Clerk—Gee. W. Mead.
Acting Gunner——— Parkburst.
Acting Carpenter——— Carter. The following officers have already reported for pas

Third Assistant Engineers Matthew Price, John G. Brosnahan, W. J. Clark—the latter two will go to Port Royal for duty on board the Pawnes, Acting Master's Mate Edwin L. Hubbell, who will go to Mobile on board the United States gunboat Kanawha.

The following officers will also go out in the Connectiout for duty in Commodore Farragut's squadron:

Acting Masters Thomas W. Williams, Wm. Hedgar, W.
W. Hammond, Edward A. Terrell, George E. Nelson, Meleitah Jordan, Edward Herrick, James Scannell; also Acting Masters' Mates Hy. B. Francis, Thos. G. Lowe Charles Gainsford, Benjamin C. Roland, Hebert H. Jud

Magagera-five guns, steam transport.-This vecse will go into commission in about a week. She has un-dergone a thorough overhauling at this port, and will from her swiftness, make a very serviceable transport. Annexed is a list of her officers as far as reported:-

cis Burgess.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. Shelk.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. Shelk.

Acting Assistant Paymaster and Curk—W. J. Coite.

Acting Masters' Males—David Seyler, Oilf Sanderson,

Peter McGuire.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer—Edmund Eldridge.

LACKAWANNA—new steam frigate.—This vessel, although progressing rapidly, will not be ready for launch ing before the lat of August

ROANORE—out of commission, being iron-clad at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.—Considerable progress has been made in the iron plating of this vessel. Her bottom has been newly coppered, her sides painted, and she will be ready fer floating out of the dock in about twenty days. It is rumored that Commander Meade has been ordered to her.

visit some of the Eastern ports, for the purpose of com pleting her crew. Her list of officers is as follows:-

pleting her crew. Her list of officers is as follows:

Captain—Cadwallader Ringgold.

Lieutenant and Executive Officer—H. C. Blake,

Lieutenant and Ordenance Officer—J. W. Kelly.

Sargeon—J. J. Aberneithy.

Paymenter—J. Geo. Harris.

Master—E. A. Walker.

Assistant Surgeons—D, M. Skinner, J. T. Luck.

Lieutenant of Marines—W. B. Remey.

Acting Masters—J. Kawer, L. H. Beattie, Wm. R. Hathag

way; E. B. Hussey, D. E. Taylor.

Captaint's Clerk—E. Brown, Jr.

Paymaster—C. D. Bras. Jr.

Acting Master's Mates—L. H. White, H. M.; Noe, B. W.

McKeever, Jan. Courtney, H. C. Russeil.

Gunner—Geo. Strian.

Cappenier—— Jankins.

Saumaker—Go. E. Boerum.

Acting Boatmonin—R. Robinson.

THE GUNBOAT BIENVILLE.

THE GUNBOAT BIENVILLE.

At the time the Nashville ran into Beaufort, N. C., as sentioned by Mr. Jas. S. Willets in his statement pub lished in your paper of the 30th uit, the Bienville was on the east coast of Florida. Since first going into commission the Bienville has been connected with the South Atlantic squadron, under Commoders Dupont, and at no time has been on blockading service north of Charleston.

JUSTICE.

The Nashville Ministers.

The Nashville Ministers.

FIVE OF THEM SENT TO THE PENT ENLIARY—ANOTHER DIALOGUE BETWEEN GOVERNOR JOHNSON AND A SECURE DOMINIE.

[From the Nashville Union, June 29.]

Among the clergymen of this place who were required to appear before the Governor on yeaserday, was Rev. W. H. Wharton, chaplain of the pentientary. Father Wharton seems to be over fifty years of age. Hard study, intense solicitude for the spiritual welfare of sinners, with much prayer and mortification of the fissh, while they usually reduce the fissh of the devoteo, and impart a pale and cadaverous hus to his countenance, have not produced these effects on the good chaplain. He is quite a portly and sedate looking gentleman. He is the author of a certain penifeutiary report which will give him a name coextensive with the country; said report advising King Harris to release certain feloms from the ponientiary to join the rebot army. We exhuse given it a wider notoriety than the pions author ever dreamed of. Genius rever appreciates its own performances, and we doubt whether Father Wharton actually realized the fact that he was linking his name to a document that will make him remembered long after his prayers and homilies are forgotten. On entering the Executive chamber a dialogue of the following purport ensued:—

Chatlain—Governor, I am present at your requisition.

Executive chamber a dialogue of the following purport ensued:—
Challain—Governor, I am present at your requisition.
Governor.—I wish simply to say to you that the time has arrived when the government must know its friends and put down its enemies. You are suspected of being hostile to the government whose agent I am.
Challain—Well I regard myself as a loyal man, and expect to be obedient to the government. I believe that may very first temporal allegiance is due to fremessee, and am ready to go whichever way she goes; but I am a clitzen of a higher government than that.
Governor.—What government is that?
Challain—I am a citizen of Heaven.
Governor.—There are men in Nashville professing that clitzenship who are responsible for the blood of more of our countrymen than the soiders who have bayouets in their hands. You call yourself a clitzen of Heaven.
Just look at this document—(handing him the following extract with the name of William H. Wharton annexed to it).—
Lava witnessed with much satisfaction the cheerful

I have witnessed with much satisfaction the cheerful alacrity and diligence with which the prisoners (in the pentientiary) have labored for the State in the last fall months, in preparing the majorials of war, to which they were stimulated by a most commendable and particult and they have labored faithfully for their country, and many of them, young mer placed in confinement for minor offences, might be judiciously selected as objects of Executive clemency, who would endeavor to atone for the misdeeds of the past by acts of bravery and heroism on the battle field.

Commending with earnestness the above suggestion to the authorities, I remain, most raspectfully.

Is that your report, sir, and your name? Be you call that the language of a "cittizen of Heaven," to advise the terming loose of felous from the cells where justice has placed them, that they may join is the work of killing loyal men and of destroying the best government in the work? I don't believe the Almighty approves of such teaching as that.

Chaptain—Well, the first duty is to defend our State, and I thought it was right to ropel the North when she invaded us. Self-defence is the only fighting I approve of.

Governmen-Did not Tennessee invade Kentucky? Did

of.
GOVERNOR.—Did not Tennessee invade Kentucky? Did
not South Carolina invade the property of the United
States and fire on our follow citizens? You have learned
your facts very incorrectly.
Charian (looking terribly perplexed)—I don't wish to
argue, the case with you, Governor. My mission is to

present thrist. I am no positional and audmit to what-wer government may get the power.

GOVERNME—But you could arge the release of felons to add in mardering loyal men. Do you pretend that your Gospel is confined to the limits of your Southern confede-racy? I always thought its precepts of love and chari-ware coextensive with the world. You cannot justify

racy? I always thought its precepts of love and charity were coextensive with the world. You cannot justify your conduct before man or God.

Charlains—I had to go with my. State and defend her. That is justifiable warfare.

Governor—There are rules of warfare which Christians and barbarians alike observe. You advised the turning local of islons and placing arms in their hands that from your Bible? Does it tell you that I find find at from your Bible? Does it tell you that I find find at a said before, I cannot discuss politicate is not my profession. Christ said to his Apostics, "My kingdom is not of this world."

Governor—Yee, and I believe there was a Judas among His disciples. If He were on earth again there are some of His professed teachers who would sell Him for less than thirty pieces of silver. They would betray Him for half the money.

The Governor then directed the chaplain to be conducted to the Provert Marshal to be disposed of.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ORDERS.

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GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ORDERS.

STATE OF TENNISSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHALLE, June 28, 1862.

LECT. Cot. R. W. McClain, Acting Provost Marshall.

Eev. Prs. Howell, Ford, Schon, Sawrie and Baldwin are under arrest, and they are hereby placed in your custody.

Should they desire to give evidence of their loyalty by taking the cath of allegiancee and giving their individual

Should they desire to give evidence of their loyalty by taking the eath of allegisness and giving their individual bonds in the sum of \$5,000 each for the faithful observance thereof, they will be permitted to do so, and their release ordered accordingly.

If, however, it is their determination not to give such evidence of levalty, they will be committed to prison, there to remain until arrangements are completed for their transportation South, beyond the federal lines, there to be let, with the distinct understanding that if they recreas mecome again within sail lines during the existing rebellion, they will be considered spies and dealt with accordingly. cordingly.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

This Former or July.—The Common Council Commit-tee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July met yestertee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July met yester-day morning, and completed their arrangements for the observance of the day. In the Western District salutes will be fired at sourise, noon and souses at Fort Greene, by Captain Smith's battery, Napper Tandy light artille-ry; and in the Eastern District on the base ball grounds, by Captain Taft's-battery, Duncan Light artillery. In the evening fireworks will be schibted at Fort Greene and at the Union base ball grounds.

Markets.

PBILADELPHA STOCK BOARD.

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PHILADELPHA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHA July 2, 1862.

Morris Canai, 43; & ong Island Railroad, 174; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47; & ong Island Railroad, 174; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47; & Sight exchange on New York at par.

Bailmone, July 2, 1862.

Flour unchanged. Wheat active: red advanced 2c.

Corn firm. Provisions very duil. Whiskey dull at 30c. a 30; & C. Cefee firm.

PHILADELPHA, July 2, 1862.

Flour firm. Wheat wanted: white at \$1 20 a \$1 34; red at \$1 20 a \$1 26. Corn active: yellow, 83c. a 54c.

Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$11 a \$11 25. Whiskey dull at 29c. a 30c.

BUTTAIO, July 2—1 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Whost quiet; sales 7,000 bushels

amber Milwaukee at 98c. Corn steady and in good demand; sales 78,000 bushels at 40c. a 41c., mostly 40 ½c. a 41c. Oats and other grains quiet. Whinkey quiet, and no sales. Canal freights unchanged. Imports—21,000 bbis. flour. 60,000 bbis. flour, 50,000 bushels ours. Exports—6,000 bbis. flour, 151,000 bushels wheat, 119,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels onts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 2-6 P. M. Money is worth 5 a 6 per cent on call. The supply must be increasing as the dividends are paid; but, pending the operations before Richmond, people are rather careful how they employ their means. There is very little mercantile paper in market. Certificates of indebtedness are quoted par; green backs, 104% a 105.

The uneasiness arising from the want of news led to a further advance in gold and bills to-day. Gold opened at 1091/4, advanced to 1091/4 a 1/4, and closed 100% bid. Bankers' bills opened at 120%, at which figure there were sales, and advanced to 120%, 120% and 121. There are speculators who deem gold and exchange the safest investment just now. It is remarked that these parties gene rally have little faith in the success of the Union armics.

The stock market was much depressed this

panic existed. The approach of the Fourth always brings some stock into the street. On this oc casion the number of people who are afraid of the future is larger than usual. An unfavorable construction was put upon the new call for 300,000 more troops, and some faith was attached to the idle reports in the foreign secessionist papers regarding foreign intervention. In the course of a day or two Wall street will probably discover that the new call for troops is in reality a favorable and not an unfavorable indication, inasmuch as it insures the thorough suppression of the rebellion; and at the same time th rumors of foreign interference will be appreciated at their true value. Meanwhile the bears had their innings this morning. At the first board government sixes declined  $\frac{5}{2}$  on the coupons and  $\frac{1}{4}$  on the registered; seven-thirties fell  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Tennessees  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Missouris 11/4, Pacific Mail 1, Central 1, Erie 5/4. preferred 3/6. Hudson 3/4, Harlem 3/4, Michigan Cen tral %, Southern old ¼, guaranteed 1¼, Pa-nama 1, Illinois Central 2, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼, Galena 1¼, Toledo ¾, Rock Island 1¼, Prairie du Chien 1¼. All classes of bonds were lower. The Northwestern seconds fell 2, the assented bonds 1, Wabash seconds 7, the Michigan Southern sinking funds 114, the Fort Wayne firsts 2. After the board the market was very heavy, and Central sold down to 91. The rebel sympathizers were in high feather, and had a score of disastrous rumors to relate. There was no recovery at the second board, and State stocks and some other securities fell still lower. Government sixes (registered) fell 1 per cent, Tennessees 2, Missouris 1, Pacific Mail 1, Erie 34, Erie preferred 1, Hudson 14, Michigan Central 2, Southern old 1, guaranteed 31/2, Panama 1, Illinois Central 24, Galena 24, Toledo 124, Rock Island 12/2. The street was full of rumors of disaster, which could be traced to no reliable source. The following were the closing quotations:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 1011/4 a 1911/4; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 101% a 102; United States 5's, 1874, -a 92; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 1041/4 a 1041/4: Tennessee 6's, 551/4 a 553/4; Virginia 6's, 56 a --: Missouri 6's, 491/8 a 498/6;

American gold, 100% a 100%; Pacific Mail, 114% a 114%; New York Central, 91% a 91%; Erie, 351/4 a 65%; do. preferred, 621/4 a 623/4; Hudson Fiver, 46½ a 46½; Harlem, 16 a 16½ do. preferred, 38 a 39; Reading, 57½ a 58; Michigan Central, 60½ a 60½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 253/4 a 26; do. guaranteed, 551/6 a 56; Panama, 133 a 134; Illinois Central, 59 a 591/4; Galena and Chicago, 695% a 697/4; Cleveland and Toledo, 47% a 48; Chicago and Rock Island, 63% a 63%: Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 32 a 33; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 106 a 107; Illinois Central 7's, 91 a 911/4.

After the second board the rumor of the capture

of Richmond caused a rally in the market. For Central 911/2 was bid; for Illinois, 591/2; for guaranteed, 56%, &c., &c.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows Receipts ......\$2,348,728 73 
 For customs
 293 000 00

 Payments
 3,038,062 97

 Balance
 10,762,222 92

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were \$26,330,300 77, and the balances 1.810.707 90.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has named Saturday, the 28th of June, as the day for making up the statements of the banks of this State for the last quarter.

The Gallatin Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand; the Importers and Traders' Insurance Company, a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 7th inst.; the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, payable on demand; the Mercantile Bank, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on the 15th inst.; the New York and New Haven Railroad, a dividend of three dollars per share, payable on the 7th inst.; the Taunton Branch Railroad, a dividend of four per cent, payable on demand; the Cape Cod Railroad, a dividend of two and a half per cent, payable July 7; the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, a dividend of five per cent, payable July 7; the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of twelve and a half per cent, payable on demand.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for June were as follows:— \$151,457 1862 \$151,457 1861 122,682

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad. The balance account of the company on the 1st of June was as

ceiver
Assets in hands of R. N. Rice, general superintendent
New Albany and Salem Railroad stock
Joilet and Northern Indiana Railroad stock
De do do censtruction 25,701 34,755 609,763 168,225 40,768 304,007

Total.....\$14,871,173 The gross receipts of the road for the year ending May 31 were as follows:-

ing May 31 were as follows:

1861. Freight, Passeng's. Missel'ou.
June. \$71,296 51,428 2,542
July. \$77,233 65,913 7,712
August. 91,470 68,623 72,261
September. 111,539 65,849 984
October 179,192 71,809 9,314
November. 205,000 61,491 8,011
December. 175,798 61,873 9,373
1862. J. 175,798 61,873 9,373
1862. 167,944 66,193 9,373
1862. 175,944 66,193 9,373
1862. 175,944 165,193 165,193
1862. 187,944 165,193 165,193
1862. 187,944 165,193 165,193
1863. 189,541 174,44 1,550
April. 108,969 48,425 12,280
May. 115,327 70,541 7,182 243,225 152,415 212,557 169,678 199,051

727,763

77.624

Total .... \$1,663,200

The expenses were:-Total.....\$2,368,588

The passenger, freight and miscellaneous earn ings and per cent of earnings used in operating expenses, exclusive of the tax, since 1867, are

 
 Year ending
 Pass-noers.
 Preight.
 Miscell's.

 1857.
 \$1,610,415
 1,413,492
 80,694

 1858.
 1,321,039
 1,033,748
 73,969

 1859.
 938,609
 831,435
 63,084

 1860.
 803,507
 962,621
 66,315

 1861.
 776,228
 1,218,186
 64,637

 1862.
 724,915
 1,559,060
 17,264
 64 6-18 50 6-16 53 4-10 53 7-16 51 45 1-10

The floating debt which a year since was \$125,000 has been liquidated. The company is now entirely free from unfunded debt. There has been paid morning by the want of news, and at one time a during the year \$250,000 of unconvertible, plain bonds which matured on the loth day of May hast, and the same amount of sinking fund bonds has been sold at prices ranging very nearly to par.

The bonded debt has been increased during the year to the extent of \$31,000, which increase has been caused by the sale of bonds heretofore held

by the company. The bonded debt now stands at the limit of the mortgage, and all of the bonds are secured by the first and only mortgage upon the road for \$8,000,000, while the principal part of those maturing in 1862 are also secured by the sinking funds:-

The purchase by the company of \$74 of the fractional stock scrip issued for a stock dividend in the year 1855, and the cancelment of the same, cause the reduction of capital stock for the same amount. There is still outstanding of this fractional scrip the amount of \$610, which the company purchases at nar when presented.

We have also received the report of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and subjoin the following statement of the business of the past

The following is a statement of the bonded debt

Junction Railroad income bonds, due June 1, Junction Railread income bonds, due June 1, 1862
Junction Railroad second mortgage bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleve and first mortgage bonds, due August 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleve and second mortgage bonds, due August 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo income bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo income bonds, due July 1, 1864.
Cleveland and Toledo dividend bonds, due April 1, 1865.
Cleveland and Toledo dividend certificates, due April 1, 1865.
Junction first mortgage bonds, first division, due April 1, 1867.
Cleveland and Toledo income bonds, due Sept. 1, 1870. 221.000 521.000 293,200

Cleveland and Toledo income bonds, due Sept. 1, 1870.
Junction first mortgage bonds, second division, due Dec. 1, 1872.
Sinking fund mortgage bonds, due —, 1865... 1,645,000 

Stock Exchange.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

tipue to quote pots at \$6 81% and pearis at \$6. BREADSTOFFS.—Flour—The advance of yesterday was sustained, with a good demand from the trade and for

WEDNERDAY, July 2—6 P. M.
Asses.—The market exhibited no change, and we con-